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SUBJECT: DAILY IRAQI WEBSITE MONITORING - October 6, 2005

SUMMARY: Discussions of Saddam's trial, the referendum, and the failure of the National Assembly and Iraq's leadership were the major editorial themes of Iraqi, Arabic language websites on October 6, 2005. END SUMMARY.

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[1A.](#) "Entangled Lobbies"  
(Editorial by Fatih Abdul Salam - Iraq 4 All News -  
<http://iraq4all.org/viewnews.php?id=10221> )

"There is no need for the fear expressed by the National Assembly, which was elected by Iraqis to be the cornerstone of the state. It is a fear with no justification except for its consistency with other types of fears around the country.

"There is no need to fear the constitution being rejected, no need to fear that a voter might not match the standards of the democratic process. There is no need to fear anything because U.S. occupation forces are marching ahead of you and opening closed doors and closed roads, marching ahead of you in combat operations launched at the perfect time to increase voters' appetites to go on the adventure of voting in a referendum or election.

"All you need to do is study other democratic experiments and you will find that once political parties settle down after elections, they begin their confrontation with the people. After all, the parliament should not be concerned with political lobbies that actually try to stop bloodshed and achieve national reconciliation.

"Perhaps the parliament has learned the lesson not to yield to narrow interests that would eventually place it under external pressure, leaving it [parliament] alone and shaken without the faintest idea about the country's crisis. We might not feel hurt if a minister or ministry fails, but parliament's failures are hard to forgive because MPs cloak themselves in legitimacy-in the name of the people-to slaughter the people who invested in them.

"Iraqis are waiting for their parliament to build a strong government that expresses their concerns. If the same mistakes are repeated, then parliament will find itself in a situation from which it would have to confront the people. This is the most dangerous type of confrontation."

[1B.](#) "He Who Doesn't Possess the Stick Can't Hold It from the Middle"  
(Editorial by Ihsan Al-Khayat - Sawt Al-Iraq - "Voice of Iraq" - <http://www.sotaliraq.com/articles-iraq/nieews.php?id=16847> )

"There has been a lot of talk about Prime Minister Al-Ja'fari. I find it strange that all mistakes are blamed directly on him, as if Al-Ja'fari is the main obstacle in the way to solving Iraq's major problems, or as if he has a solution but refuses to implement it. The truth is that we are trying to absolve our failures by finding someone to blame; furthermore, our old mentality of waiting for others to do everything for us continues.

"Al-Ja'fari is a product of the political reality, a reality governed by ethnic and sectarian power-sharing. It is the same reality that has yielded all leaders since the toppling of the former regime, beginning with the Governing Council, followed by Iyad Allawi, and it will also produce the leaders of the future.

"If we talk in terms of who holds the stick among Iraqi parties and leaders, we discover that the only strong stick is in the hands of America, which uses it when it wants-sometimes to wave, sometimes to strike disobedient heads. If this stick were to fall into our hands, we should reflect on wisdom and use it to serve the interests of Iraq and Iraqis.

"The main reason for the escalation of Iraq's crisis is the incompetence of those assigned to solve these problems. This does not cast any doubt on the intentions of these people, but it places a big question mark over the abilities and qualifications of those assigned to posts, despite the presence of many qualified people that could serve in a more effective manner.

"In order to begin on the right foot in solving Iraq's problems, we should create the right mechanism which would guarantee that qualified people assume leadership positions. It would also differentiate between the duties of politicians, tribal leaders, clerics, and state leaders. Iraq needs dedicated people who will work for the future of the entire spectrum of Iraqi people."

**1C. "Saddam's Trial . A Trial for the Dictatorship"**  
(Editorial by Hamza Al Shemkhi - Watan 4 All - "Home for All" -  
<http://wattan4all.com/viewarticle.php?id=5456 &pg=articles> )

"Everybody is waiting for October 19th, 2005, the trial date for the tyrant, Saddam. This trial is not a mere trial for the dictator himself; rather, it is a trial for a gloomy, bloody, historic era in modern Iraqi history, which extended from the Ba'ath coup on July 17th, 1968 to the fall of the dictatorship on April 9th, 2003.

"This trial will be added to the trial archives of well-known dictators, fascists, and racists who were tried by their people after being forcefully toppled. They revealed all of their secret criminal files against mankind, as will Saddam. He will stand before the fair Iraqi judicial system to unveil his gruesome crimes through public confessions in front of all.

"This trial should be fair and open in order to disclose all of the dictatorship's crimes, terror, wars, and foolishness, which dragged us into the state we are in now. We will discover, between now and then, more mass graves; we will look for missing people among what remains of the criminal dictatorship's files and archives, and those from the ongoing terrorist operations against Iraq and Iraqis conducted by the remaining supporters of the toppled bloody regime and their allies from international terrorist gangs. They hinder the Iraqi political process and return Iraq to dictatorship, terror, and war.

"Saddam and his ilk represent a political, military, and security organization that led Iraq for all these years and cannot be forgotten because it left tragic traces in every Iraqi home. What has been disclosed so far is very little. The dictatorship and its crimes turned all of Iraq into a prison and execution field for anyone who opposed the aggressive and foolish policies of the defeated bloody regime. Therefore, we want this trial to be a trial of an institution and an ideology, not just a trial of Saddam, the criminal, and his other supporters."

**1D. "The Kurdish Bomb, Will It Kill the Constitution?"**  
(Editorial by Wissam Al-Said Tahir - Nahrain - "Two Rivers" -  
<http://www.nahrain.com/d/news/05/10/05/nhr010 5p.html> )

"Before everything else, we should identify the problem that caused the dilemma from which we now suffer. This problem represents the top of the dictatorship, setting two-thirds of the number of voters-this is the constitution's death sentence [e.g. the decision to interpret 'nakhabeen' as voters who vote, rather than registered voters, is the constitution's death sentence]. These are ideas that represent political short-sightedness or the lack of trust in others because they lived through years of injustice and defeat.

"Canceling majority rights is Kurdish thinking; the vote of parliament's majority in today's meeting is nothing but a late attempt to diffuse the crisis, which is not in Iraq's interest. Today, after Iraq yielded, as usual, to the U.N.'s decision-and I cannot imagine the U.N. has authority over any country except Iraq-I suggest labeling it: 'the U.N against Iraq.'

"Today our heroic parliament stepped back from its decision and fell into the trap that will destroy the constitutional process. We will go back to the beginning because they yielded to the U.N.'s decision.

"They handed over Iraq to people who do not want a new

future. They made terrorists the ones who will decide our children's futures. How can one vote cancel one million votes? How can we, the majority who approve the constitution, be under the mercy of Zargawi's ilk? Today is a sad day for Iraqis and it is darker than the day when the Kurdish idea was approved."

KHALILZAD